MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A PROFILE

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THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A PROFILE

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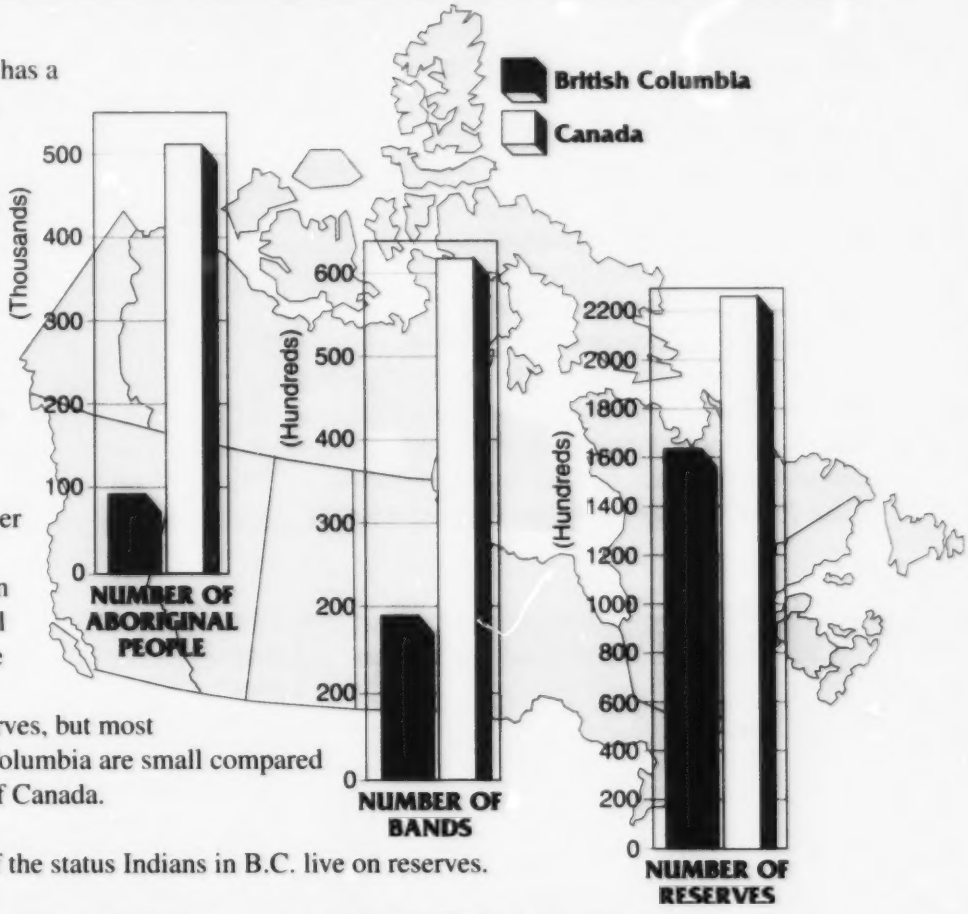
THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A Profile

British Columbia has a large, culturally diverse and geographically dispersed aboriginal population. Approximately 87,700 status Indians and 67,500 non-status Indians and Metis live in the province.



B.C. is home to 17 per cent of Canada's aboriginal population and 32 per cent of all bands. The province also has 1,634 of Canada's 2,323 reserves, but most reserves in British Columbia are small compared to those in the rest of Canada.

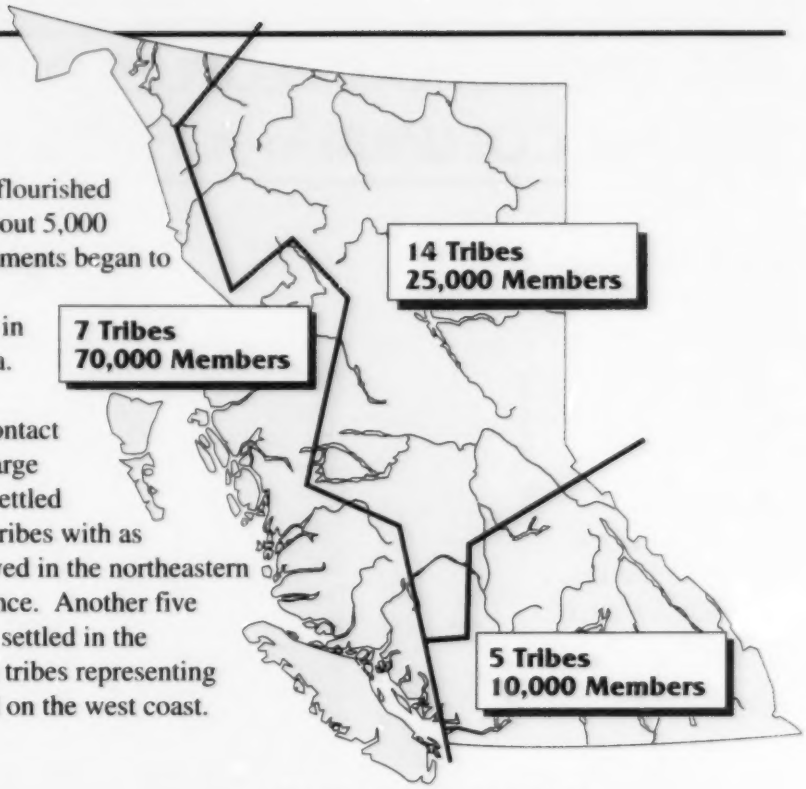
About 53 per cent of the status Indians in B.C. live on reserves.

The large number of bands and small reserves is related to B.C.'s mountainous geography. Early aboriginal settlements were located in valleys, estuaries, and plains – small land areas scattered across the province, usually near rivers or other bodies of water. Many of these same areas were seen as desirable by non-aboriginal settlers. This competition for a limited amount of land suitable for settlement, combined with needs and requests at the time, led to the allocation of reserves much smaller than those in the rest of Canada.

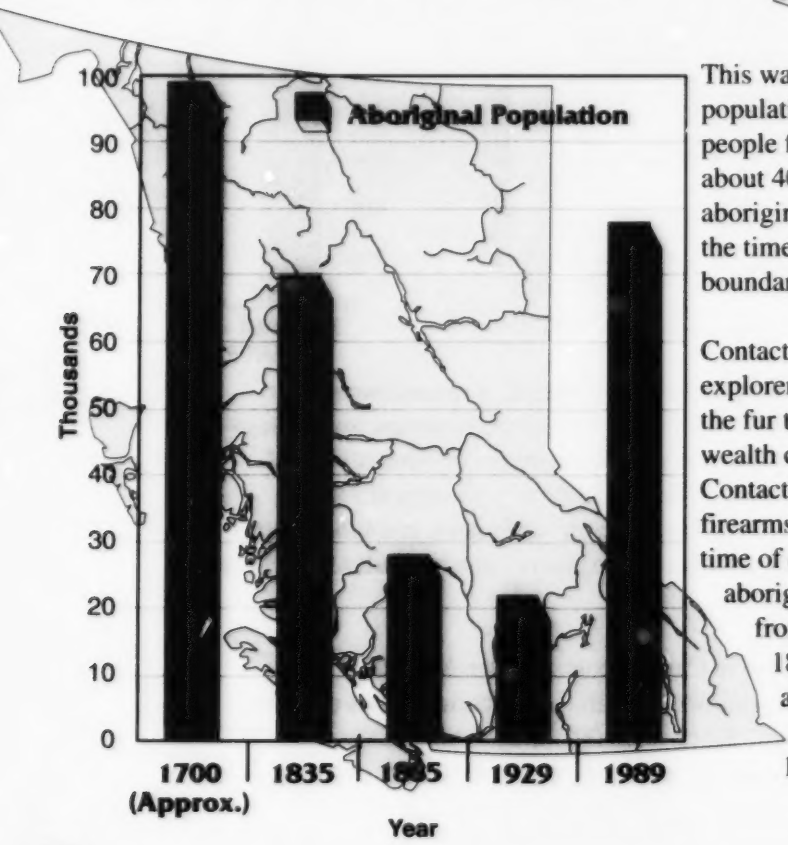
Primary jurisdiction for aboriginal people in Canada comes under the federal government. Until the early 1950's, the political, social, and economic lives of Indians were strictly regulated by the *Indian Act*. Since then, the movement of government and aboriginal groups has been towards increasing autonomy for aboriginal peoples.

HISTORY

Canada's first peoples have flourished for at least 12,000 years. About 5,000 years ago, more stable settlements began to emerge and increasingly complex cultures developed in all areas of British Columbia.



By the 1700's, just before contact with Europeans, relatively large aboriginal populations had settled throughout B.C.. Fourteen tribes with as many as 25,000 members lived in the northeastern and central part of the province. Another five tribes with 10,000 members settled in the southeastern plateau. Seven tribes representing about 70,000 members lived on the west coast.



This was an extremely high population density of aboriginal people for North America. In fact, about 40 per cent of the total aboriginal population of Canada at the time lived within the present boundaries of British Columbia.

Contact with Spanish and British explorers in the late 1700's brought the fur trade, which increased the wealth of aboriginal societies. Contact also brought diseases, firearms, and alcohol. From the time of contact to 1835, the aboriginal population dropped from 100,000 to 70,000. By 1885, the number of aboriginal people had dropped to 28,000 and in 1929, the population

reached a low of 22,000. From about 1939 on, the aboriginal population in all parts of the province began to climb rapidly.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

In 1849, the British government established Vancouver Island as a colony in order to encourage non-aboriginal settlement and confirm British sovereignty in the area. With increasing pressure for land from non-aboriginal settlers, it became necessary to set policies to establish ownership of land.

James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, recognized that although absolute title to the land was held by the Crown, Indians could continue to exercise some rights of use. Between 1850 and 1854, he negotiated 14 treaties covering a small part of southern Vancouver Island. These are known as the Douglas Treaties.

On the mainland, the colonial government maintained a policy of allotting reserve lands to aboriginal peoples.

The only treaty made by the federal government in British Columbia was with five bands in the Peace River area of northeastern B.C., signed in 1899.

FROM CONFEDERATION TO TODAY

When British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, jurisdiction for aboriginal matters passed from the local governor to the office of the Secretary of State in Ottawa. The trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for aboriginal use and benefit was assumed by the government of Canada. The provincial government was required to convey lands needed by the federal government to implement its Indian policy.

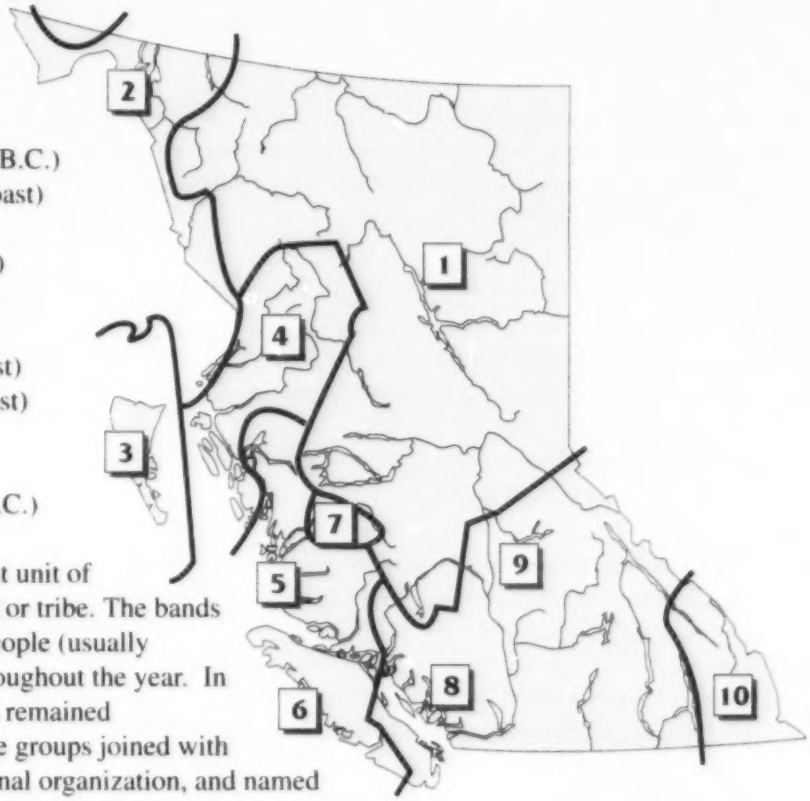
The first omnibus legislation for Indians was passed in 1874. It consolidated and revised all previous legislation dealing with aboriginal peoples in all existing provinces and territories. The *Indian Act* tightly defined the position of aboriginal peoples in Canada.

LANGUAGE AND ORGANIZATION

Using language as a basis of classification, there are 10 major aboriginal groups in British Columbia.

These are:

1. Athapaskan (Central and Northeast B.C.)
2. Inland Tlingit (West Coast)
3. Haida (West Coast)
4. Tsimshian (West Coast)
5. Kwakuitl (West Coast)
6. Nootka (West Coast)
7. Bella Coola (West Coast)
8. Coast Salish (West Coast)
9. Interior Salish (Southeast B.C.)
10. Kootenay (Southeast B.C.)



Historically, the most important unit of organization has been the band or tribe. The bands consisted of small groups of people (usually related) who lived together throughout the year. In some areas, these small groups remained autonomous. In most areas, the groups joined with others, shared a degree of internal organization, and named themselves.

In recent years, bands have amalgamated into tribal councils which deal with administrative, political, and land use issues on behalf of their member bands. There are 33 tribal councils in British Columbia.

CULTURE

It is believed that the first peoples of British Columbia lived in small nomadic groups. Initially all groups were oriented to the interior and to rivers but some groups became increasingly dependent on the sea. Approximately 5,000 years ago, large shell middens appeared, suggesting relatively larger settlements and more stable communities. Artifacts from this period include harpoons, woodworking tools,

basketry, netting, woven fabrics and wooden boxes. Tribes moved from winter villages to summer sites for berry gathering, fishing and drying fish, and returned to their villages for the winter.

In central British Columbia, concentrations of pit houses began appearing about 3,000 years ago. Stone sculpture, shells and differentiated burial patterns indicate that a more complex society was developing.

The economy was based on hunting, fishing, and gathering. Much emphasis was placed on the preservation of food by smoking. Most land was used communally, although some salmon fishing areas and hunting grounds were controlled by individuals, clans or village groups. Village chiefs made the major economic decisions for the group.

In the northern interior, groups of about 25 persons moved frequently, following game. Personal autonomy was highly valued.

On the coast, the abundance of natural resources plus a temperate climate combined to allow the development of another rich and complex culture.

In many areas, family lines descended through the fema'e, although this was not always the case. Property interests, held and managed by the head of each lineage, included house sites, berry, hunting and fishing grounds, as well as names, crests, songs and secret knowledge.

These were transmitted through a ceremony known as the potlatch. Important people were invited to witness the transmittal. During the ceremony, family histories were told and the continuity of lineage established. The host of the potlatch would use the occasion to display his wealth and present gifts to the guests. The greater the value of gifts, the greater the prestige gained by the host. Although the claim to positions in society could be inherited, it was through the potlatch that rank was assumed and maintained.

The fur trade brought increased wealth to the coastal society. With this wealth, bands engaged in increasingly elaborate ceremonies, creating greater artistic products.

In order to supply more furs to the European traders, the coastal tribes increased trade with interior tribes.

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE TODAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Approximately 46,500 of the status Indians in British Columbia live on reserves in 350 communities. The average size of an Indian village is about 120 people. Aboriginal people who leave their reserve homes generally do so in search of employment, or to escape the crowded housing conditions and social distress that exist in many reserve communities. But in leaving the reserves, they lose benefits that are available to them from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, such as social assistance, housing, and tax benefits.

Aboriginal people who live off-reserve are eligible for the same programs and benefits that are available to all British Columbians. For those who live on-reserve however, many of these programs are out of reach.

The paradox of aboriginal life in British Columbia, as in many other parts of Canada, is that the reserve is home. But on-reserve, there is little employment opportunity.

Although the primary responsibility for aboriginal matters in British Columbia rests with the federal government, the province is committed to working with aboriginal groups to provide better opportunities for social and economic development.

The provincial Ministry of Native Affairs, created in 1988 and renamed Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs in 1991, seeks to resolve long-standing aboriginal concerns involving the B.C. government and co-ordinates provincial initiatives for aboriginal peoples. A number of new programs and services have been introduced to enhance education, preserve aboriginal languages and culture, provide loans for small businesses, negotiate child care agreements, develop strategies for treatment of substance abuse, improve the justice system, and involve aboriginal peoples more in provincial resource management.

In 1990, the province joined the federal government and First Nations to negotiate treaty settlements. As a direct result, a framework agreement was signed by the federal, provincial governments and the Nisga'a Tribal Council to reach an agreement-in-principle on the Nisga'a land question in northwestern British Columbia by 1993.

In December 1991, the Government of British Columbia endorsed all 19 recommendations of the B.C. Claims Task Force including the key recommendation to establish an independent treaty commission to co-ordinate the process of future land claims. At the same time, the province went on record as recognizing aboriginal title and the inherent right to self-government.

It is expected that the treaty commission will be in full operation by the end of 1992.

TRIBAL COUNCILS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTE: The information given on the following pages is based on the best data available at the time of printing. Because band/tribal council affiliations change from time to time and sometimes overlap, this directory should be used as a guide only. Some bands may also be affiliated with more than one tribal council. Except where noted, population figures are taken from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 1989 Indian Register. The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs welcomes updated information on bands and tribal councils.

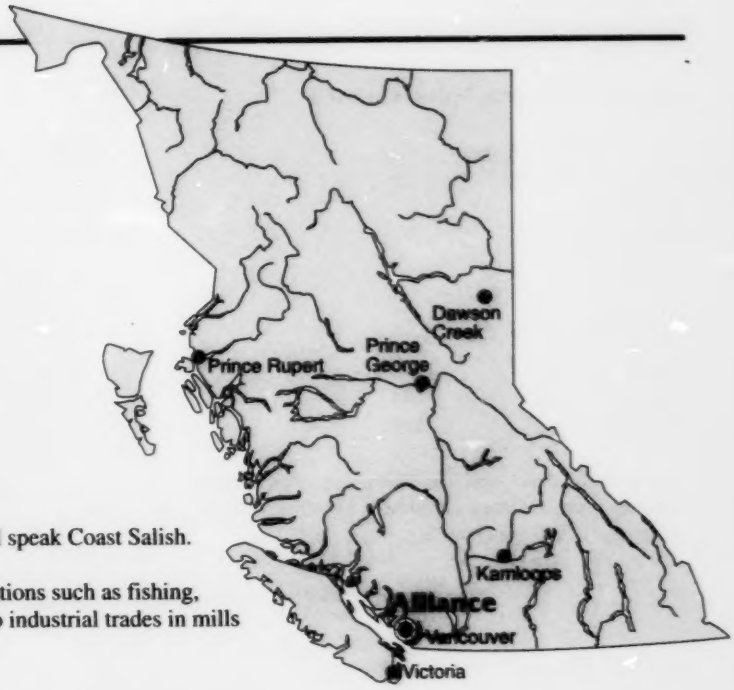
Alliance Tribal Council

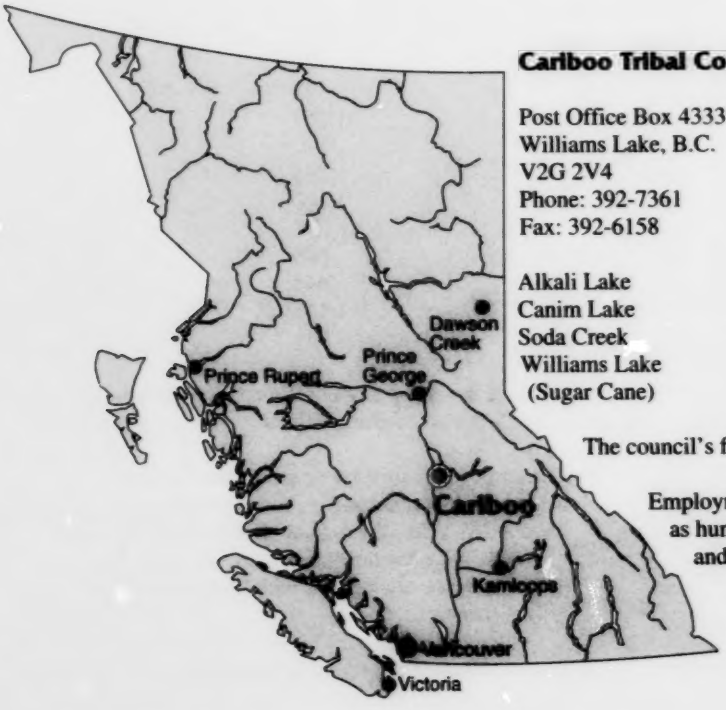
130 N. Tsawwassan Drive
Vancouver, B.C.
V4K 3N2
Phone: 943-6712
Fax: 943-5367

Burrard	233
Homalco	253
Katzie	275
Klahoose	171
Nanaimo	840
Squamish	2,131
Tsawwassen	135

The members of the Alliance Tribal Council speak Coast Salish.

Employment ranges from traditional occupations such as fishing, logging, and harvesting clams and oysters to industrial trades in mills and shipyards.





Cariboo Tribal Council

Post Office Box 4333
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 2V4
Phone: 392-7361
Fax: 392-6158

Alkali Lake	540
Canim Lake	450
Soda Creek	261
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane)	352

The council's four bands speak Shuswap.

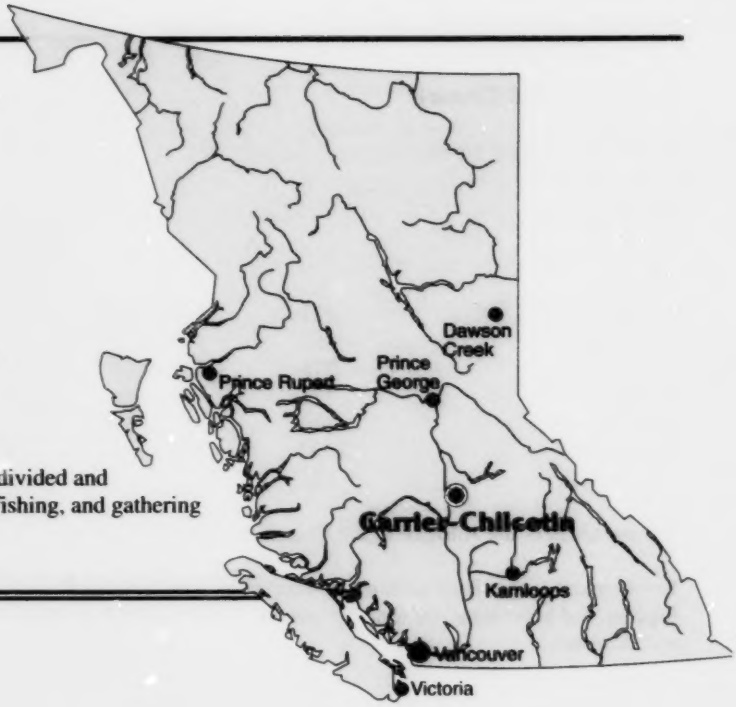
Employment ranges from traditional occupations such as hunting and trapping to cattle ranching, forestry, and small business.

Carrier-Chilcotin Tribal Council

#301-383 Oliver Street
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 1M4
Phone: 398-7033
Fax: 398-6329

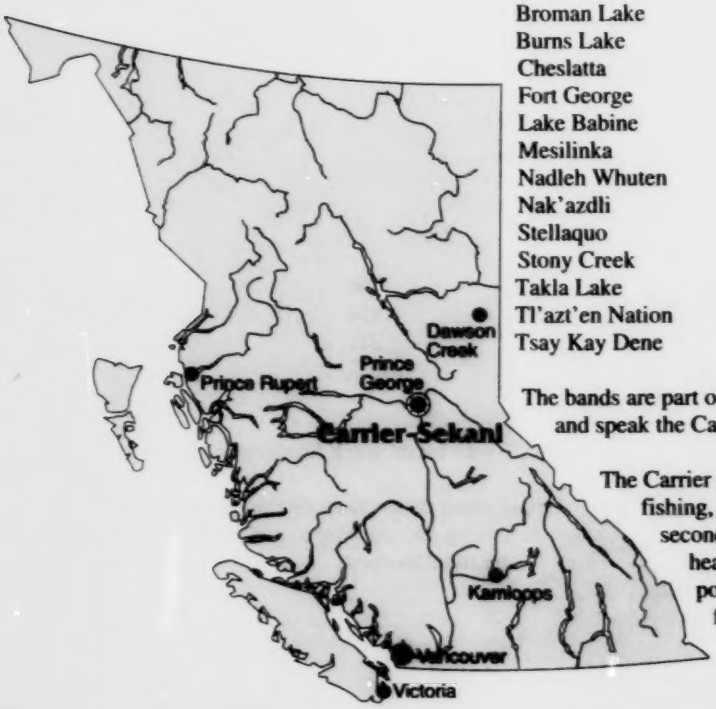
Kluskus	127
Nazko	217
Red Bluff	90
Toosey	174
Ulkatcho	535

Historically, these were flexible groups that divided and united as circumstances required. Hunting, fishing, and gathering were traditional means of sustenance.



Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council

2nd Floor, 1460-6th Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3N2
Phone: 562-6279
Fax: 562-8206



Broman Lake	129
Burns Lake	58
Cheslatta	177
Fort George	174
Lake Babine	1,357
Mesilinka	(N/A)*
Nadleh Whuten	261
Nak'azdli	1,100
Stellaquo	257
Stony Creek	600
Takla Lake	443
Tl'azt'en Nation	1,133
Tsay Kay Dene	235

The bands are part of the Athapascan or Dene language groupings and speak the Carrier and Sekani dialects.

The Carrier peoples' primary emphasis has been on fishing, with hunting and gathering playing a secondary role. The Sekani have traditionally relied heavily on hunting cariboo, moose, bear, porcupine and beaver, with less emphasis on fishing.

*Population figure not available

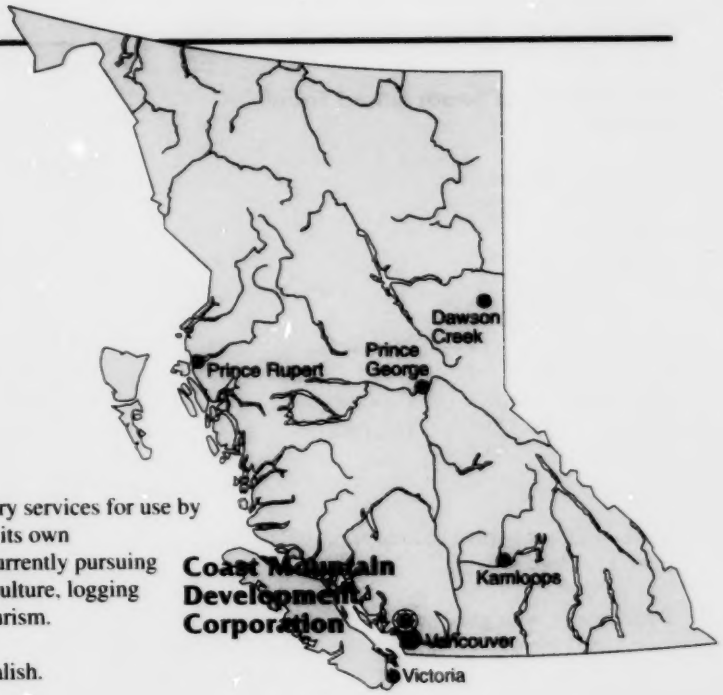
Coast Mountain Development Corporation

c/o Seatosky Enterprise Centre
Post Office Box 2539
Squamish, B.C.
V0N 3G0
Phone: 892-5467
Fax: 892-5227

Anderson Lake	175
Douglas	156
Samahquam	190
Skookumchck	273

This council coordinates financial and advisory services for use by each of the four member bands in addressing its own development priorities. Member bands are currently pursuing economic developments in the areas of aquaculture, logging (including construction of a sawmill), and tourism.

The traditional language spoken is Interior Salish.



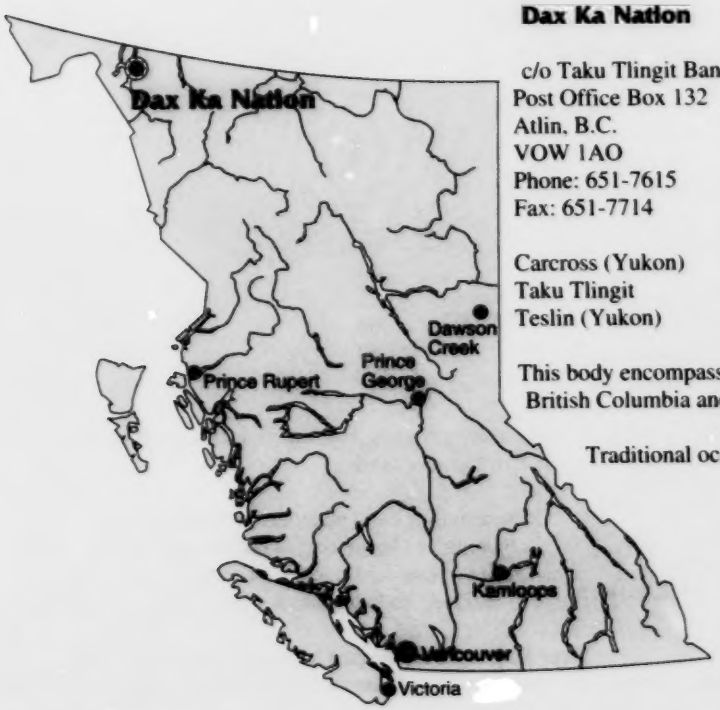
Dax Ka Nation

c/o Taku Tlingit Band
Post Office Box 132
Atlin, B.C.
VOW 1AO
Phone: 651-7615
Fax: 651-7714

Carcross (Yukon)	(N/A)
Taku Tlingit	350
Teslin (Yukon)	(N/A)

This body encompasses the Tlingit-speaking people of northern British Columbia and the Yukon.

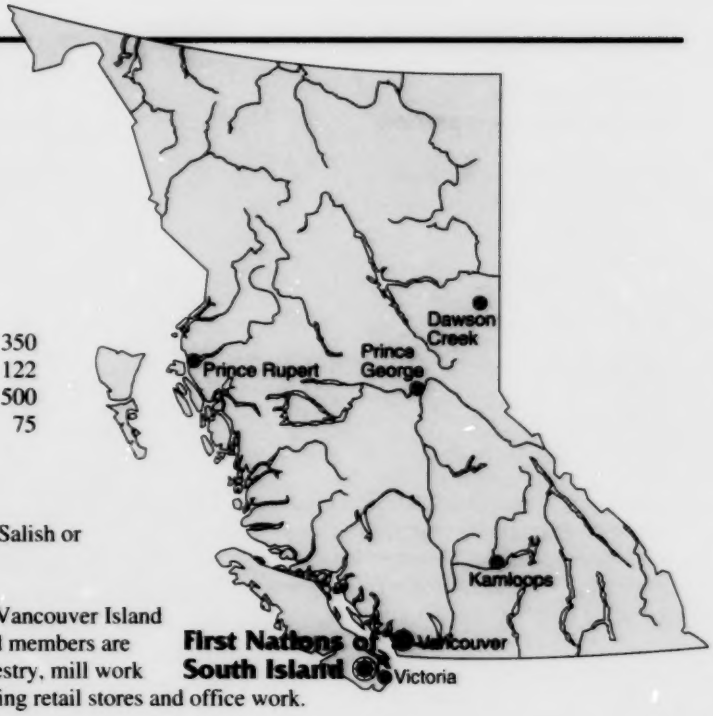
Traditional occupations include hunting and fishing.



First Nations of South Island Tribal Council

Post Office Box 62
Mill Bay, B.C.
VOR 2PO
Phone: 743-3228
Fax: 743-7207

Beecher Bay	169	Pauquachin	350
Cowichan Lake	9	Sooke	122
Esquimalt	118	Tsawout	500
Malahat	205	Tseycum	75
Nanoose	151		



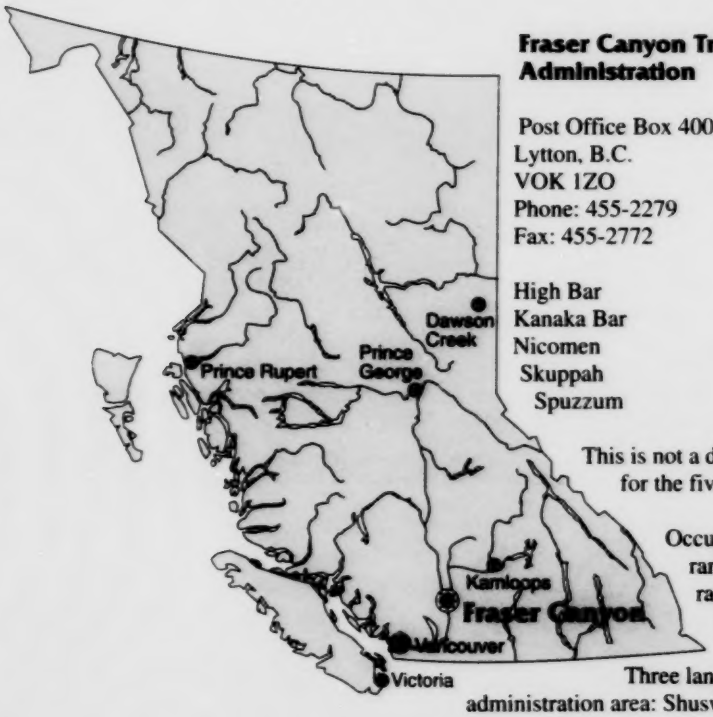
Bands within this tribal council speak either Salish or Halq'emeylem.

Traditionally, aboriginal people of southern Vancouver Island have fished, hunted and farmed. Today band members are involved in a range of occupations, from forestry, mill work and longshoring to teaching, banking, operating retail stores and office work.

Fraser Canyon Tribal Administration

Post Office Box 400
Lytton, B.C.
VOK 1ZO
Phone: 455-2279
Fax: 455-2772

High Bar	34
Kanaka Bar	125
Nicomen	80
Skuppah	47
Spuzzum	121



This is not a district council, but it administers programming for the five member bands.

Occupations of band members include logging, ranching and harvesting in the fall, as well as a range of non-traditional jobs such as carpentry, teaching and mechanics work.

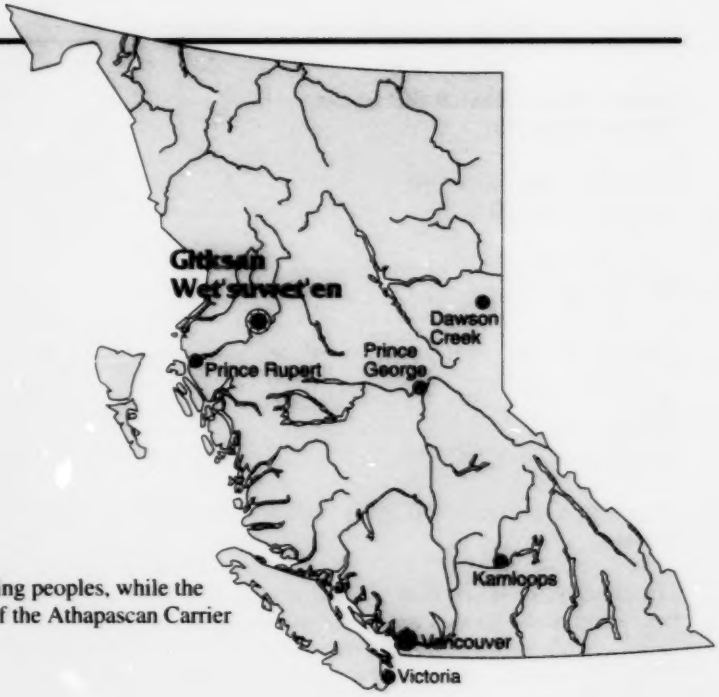
Three languages are spoken by bands within this administration area: Shuswap, Thompson and Sto:lo.

Gitksan Wet'suwet'en Government

Post Office Box 229
Hazelton, B.C.
VOJ 1YO
Phone: 842-6511
Fax: 842-6828

Gitanmaax	1,337
Gitsegukla	634
Gitwangak	793
Glen Vowell	292
Hagwilget	481
Kispiox	1,038
Kitwancool	449
Moricetown	1,144
Nee-Tahi-Buhn	170

The Gitksan are part of the Tsimshian-speaking peoples, while the Wet'suwet'en are the western-most branch of the Athapascan Carrier people.



Haida Tribal Society

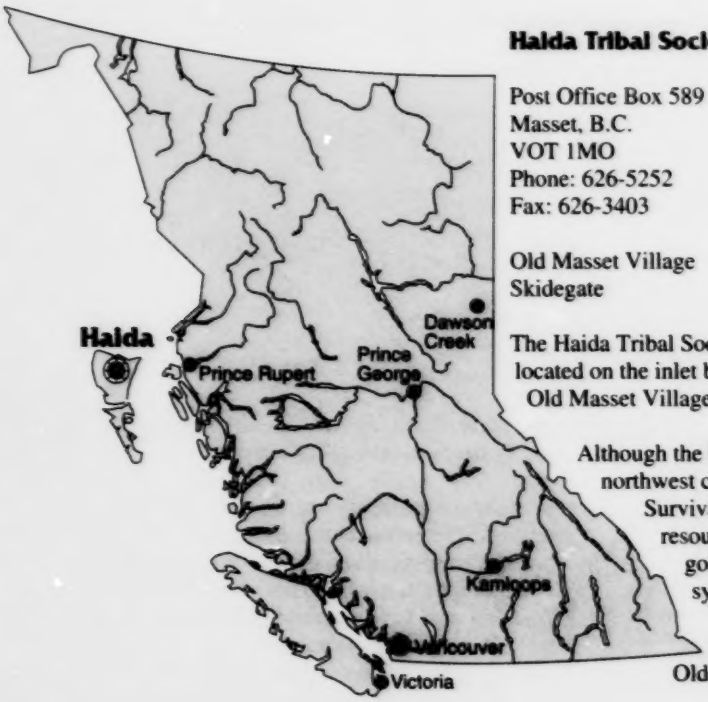
Post Office Box 589
Masset, B.C.
VOT 1MO
Phone: 626-5252
Fax: 626-3403

Old Masset Village	2,034
Skidegate	881

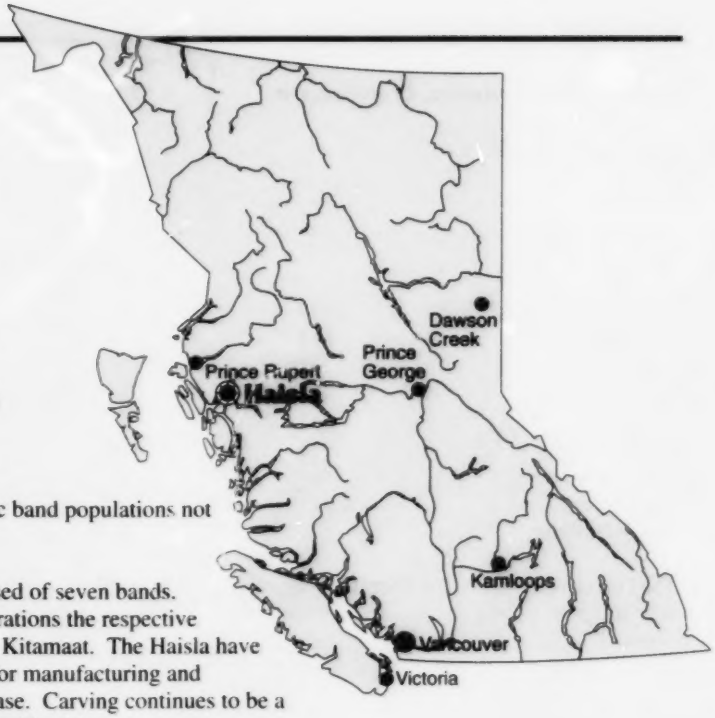
The Haida Tribal Society is made up of two bands, the Skidegate, located on the inlet between Graham and Moresby Islands, and the Old Masset Village located on the north coast of Graham Island.

Although the Haidas share a culture similar to other northwest coast groups, they have a distinct language. Survival has been based on sea, river and forest resources. The Haida are famed for their large sea-going canoes and their expert development of symbolic wood carving.

Today their economy is based on fishing at Old Masset and the forest industry at Skidegate.



Haisla Tribal Council (Kitamaat Village Council)



Haisla Post Office Box 1101
Kitamaat Village, B.C.
VOT 2BO
Phone: 639-9382
Fax: 632-2840

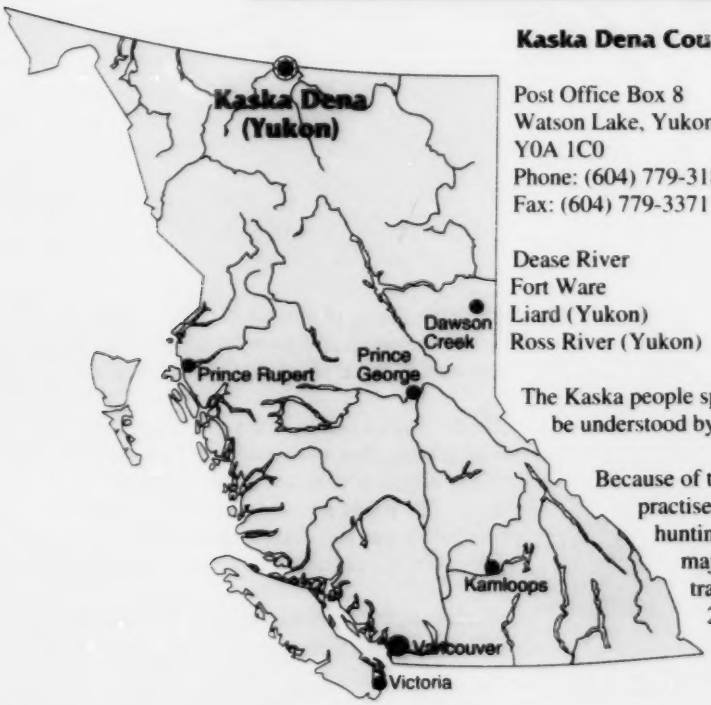
Bees	Kitlope
Gidalidox	Kyassa
Haisla	Nalabila
Kemano	

Total Population: 1,240*

*Figure provided by council office. Specific band populations not available.

Traditionally, the Haisla Nation was comprised of seven bands. For ease of administration and other considerations the respective bands have all come to be settled at one site, Kitamaat. The Haisla have been a sea-going people particularly famed for manufacturing and extensive commerce involving Oolichan grease. Carving continues to be a valued skill and Haisla art is in collections world-wide.

Today, there continue to be many Haisla still working in the fishing industry and trapping is enjoying a resurgence. Additionally, significant numbers work in local industries and commercial outlets, and own numerous small businesses.



Kaska Dena Council

Post Office Box 8
Watson Lake, Yukon
Y0A 1C0
Phone: (604) 779-3181
Fax: (604) 779-3371

Dease River	N/A
Fort Ware	260
Liard (Yukon)	N/A
Ross River (Yukon)	N/A

The Kaska people speak Kaska, an Athapascan language that can be understood by the neighboring Tahltan people.

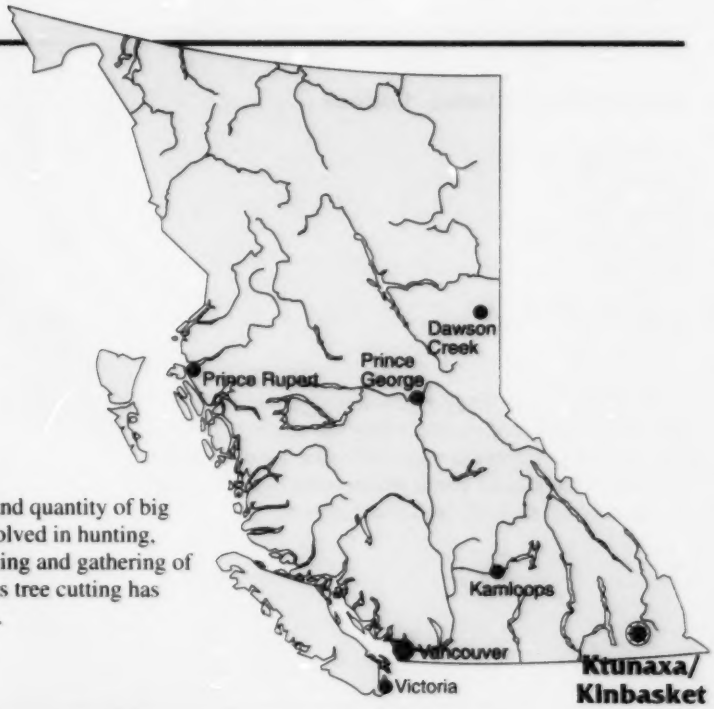
Because of the sub-arctic climate, agriculture is not practised. The economy was traditionally based on hunting, trapping, and fishing. These are still the major activities, carried out seasonally within traditional family-controlled territories. About 25 per cent of the people work part of the year in communities such as Cassiar, Prince George, Watson Lake and Fort St. John.

Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council

S.S. #3, Site 15 , Comp. 14
Mission Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 6H3
Phone: 489-2464
Fax: 489-5760

Columbia Lake	194
Lower Kootenay	160
Shuswap	193
St. Mary's	205
Tobacco Plains	121

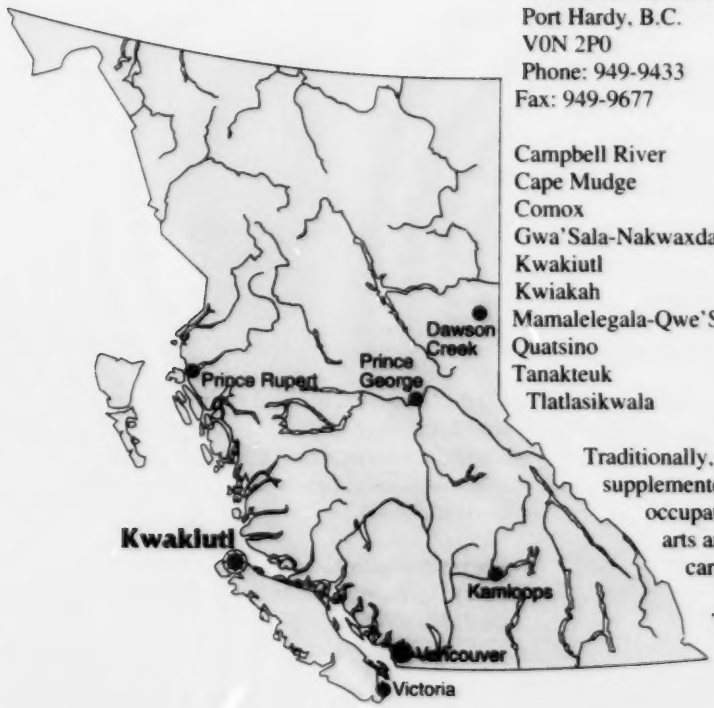
The Kootenay area supports a great variety and quantity of big game species. The Kootenay people are involved in hunting, guiding, outfitting, trapping, subsistence fishing and gathering of vegetables, fruits and other plants. Christmas tree cutting has added to the economy since the early 1930's.



Kwakiutl District Council

Post Office Box 2490
Port Hardy, B.C.
V0N 2P0
Phone: 949-9433
Fax: 949-9677

Campbell River	413
Cape Mudge	655
Comox	201
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw	440
Kwakiutl	408
Kwiakah	15
Mamalelegala-Qwe'Sot-Enox	264
Quatsino	230
Tanakteuk	147
Tlatlasikwala	29



Traditionally, the main occupation was fishing, supplemented by some hunting and trapping. Current occupations include fishing, hunting and trapping, and arts and crafts (area artists are well known for carving, silverwork, and painting).

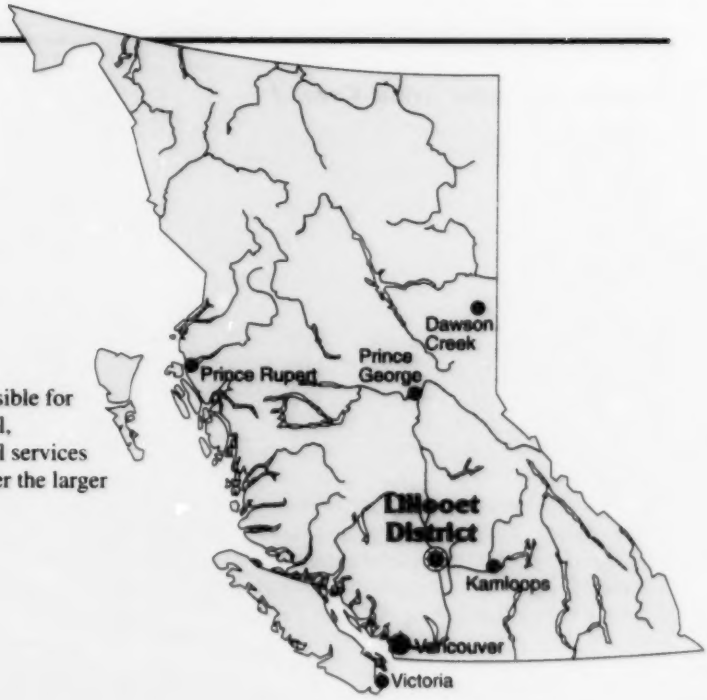
The primary language of council members is Kwakwala.

Lillooet District Indian Council

Post Office Box 465
Lillooet, B.C.
VOK 1VO
Phone: 256-4513
Fax: 256-4030

Bridge River	235
Cayoose Creek	132

The Lillooet District Indian Council is responsible for providing health and welfare, drug and alcohol, outreach employment services and other social services to three of the smaller bands which come under the larger political body, the Lillooet Tribal Council.



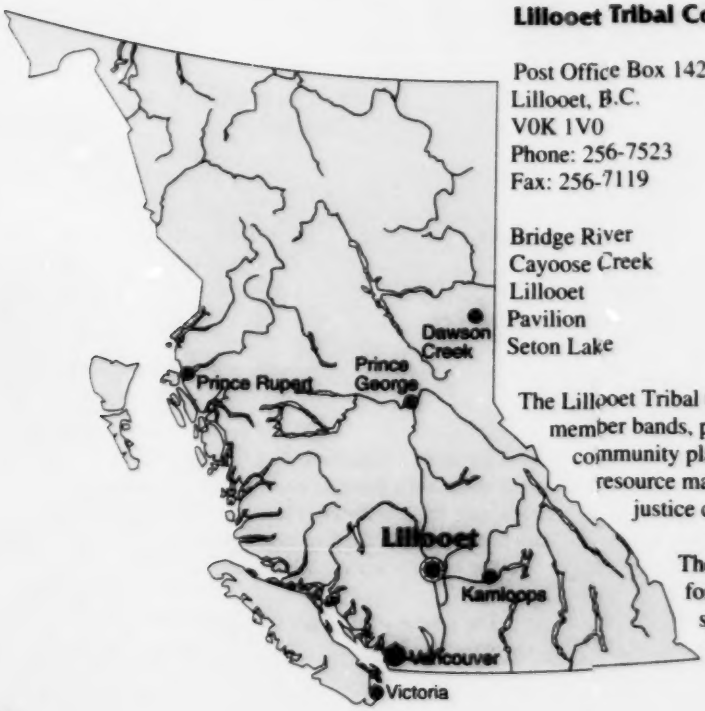
Lillooet Tribal Council

Post Office Box 1420
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0
Phone: 256-7523
Fax: 256-7119

Bridge River	235
Cayoose Creek	132
Lillooet	214
Pavilion	326
Seton Lake	455

The Lillooet Tribal Council, the main political body of seven member bands, provides a range of services including community planning, economic development, education, resource management, Indian government, financial, and justice co-ordination.

The main occupations are fishing, farming, forestry, agriculture and hunting. Member bands speak Stl'atl'imx.



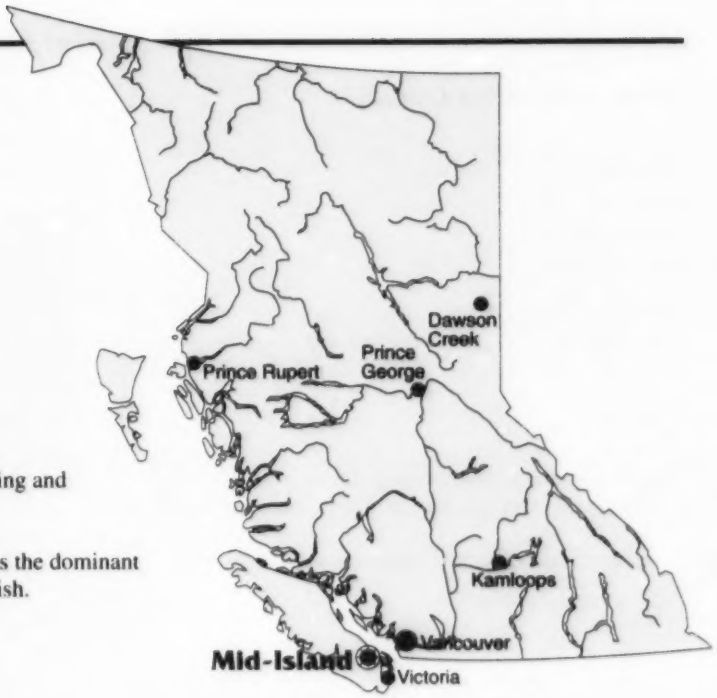
Mid-Island Tribal Council

8017 Chemainus Road
RR1
Chemainus, B.C.
V0R 1K0
Phone: 246-2729
Fax: 246-3230

Chemainus	714
Halalt	162
Lyacksum	143
Penelakut	557

The traditional occupations are fishing, hunting and gathering.

The most important of these, fishing, remains the dominant occupation. Member bands speak Coast Salish.



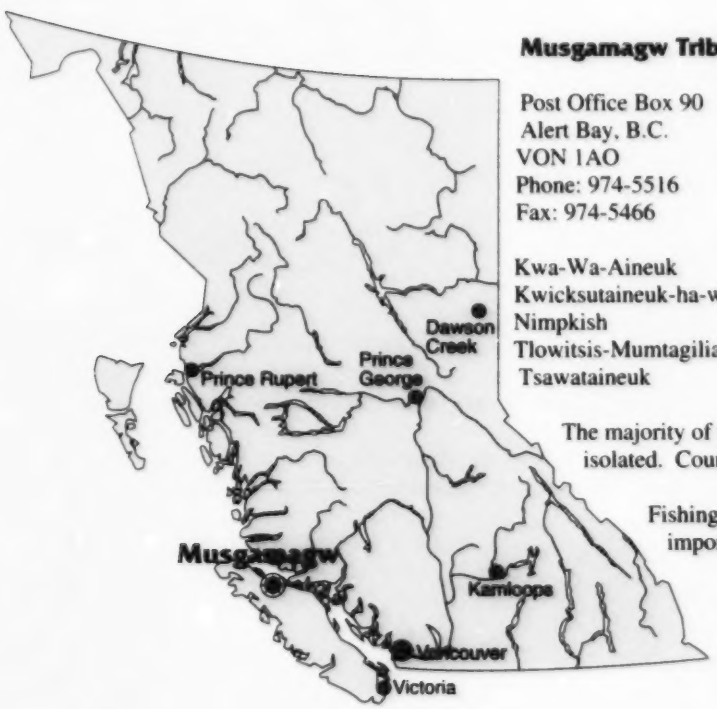
Musgamagw Tribal Council

Post Office Box 90
Alert Bay, B.C.
VON 1AO
Phone: 974-5516
Fax: 974-5466

Kwa-Wa-Aineuk	23
Kwicksutaineuk-ha-wha-meese	233
Nimpkish	1,226
Tlowitsis-Mumtagilia	235
Tsawataineuk	371

The majority of the communities of this council are small and isolated. Council members speak Kwakwala.

Fishing, the traditional occupation, remains important. Forestry is the other major occupation.



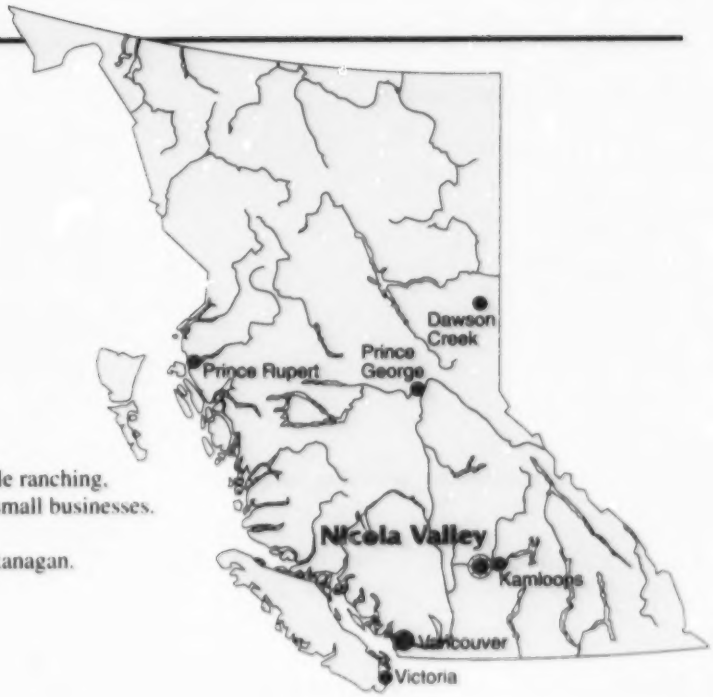
Nicola Valley Tribal Council

Post Office Box 188
Merritt, B.C.
VOK 2BO
Phone: 378-4235
Fax: 378-9119

Coldwater	464
Lower Nicola	632
Nooaitch	137
Shackan	106
Upper Nicola	646

Current occupations include agriculture, cattle ranching, some trapping, forestry, arts and crafts, and small businesses.

Council members speak N'lakapmux and Okanagan.



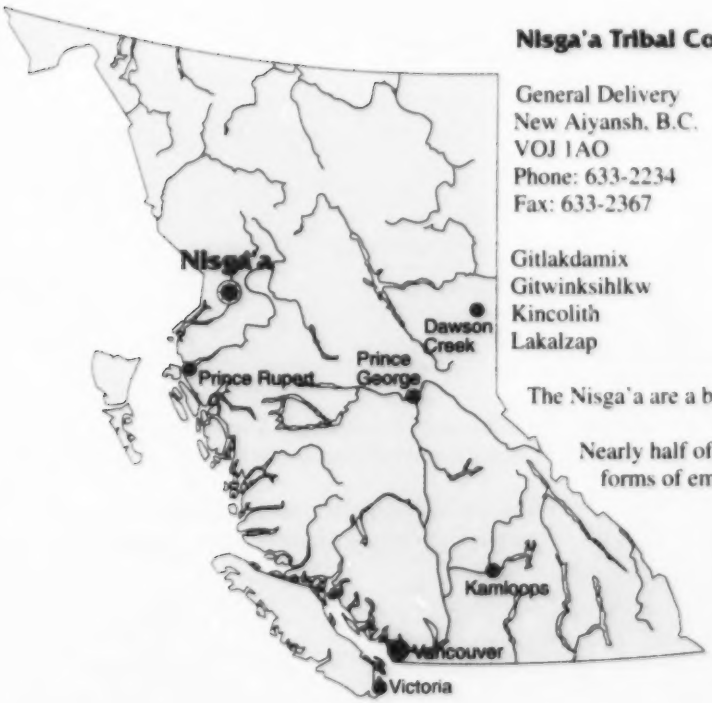
Nisga'a Tribal Council

General Delivery
New Aiyansh, B.C.
VOJ 1AO
Phone: 633-2234
Fax: 633-2367

Gitlakdamix	1,314
Gitwinksihlkw	273
Kincolith	1,400
Lakalzap	1,091

The Nisga'a are a branch of the Tsimshian-speaking peoples.

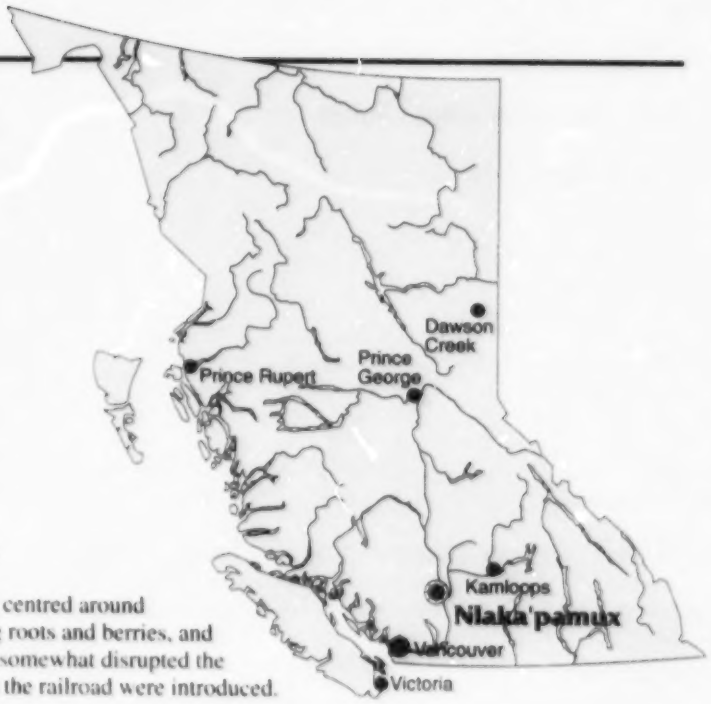
Nearly half of the Nisga'a live off the reserve. The main forms of employment are logging and fishing.



Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council

Post Office Box 430
Lytton, B.C.
VOK 1ZO
Phone: 455-2711
Fax: 455-2565

Ashcroft	155
Boothroyd	222
Boston Bar	169
Cooks Ferry	229
Lytton	1,330
Oregon Jack Creek	36
Siska	154



The Nlaka'pamux are Interior Salish people.

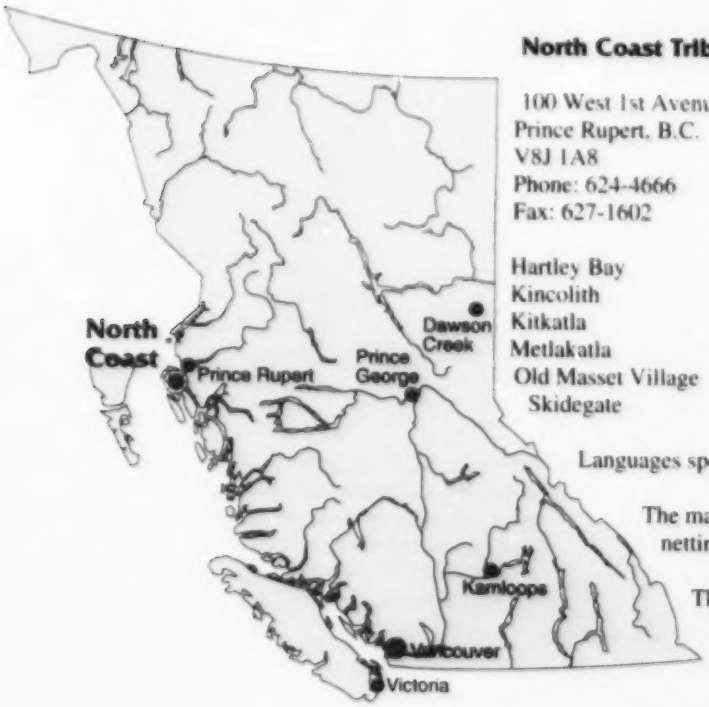
Prior to 1850, their economy and subsistence centred around hunting, trapping, fishing (salmon), gathering roots and berries, and trading. The discovery of gold in the 1850's somewhat disrupted the pattern of traditional life, as missionaries and the railroad were introduced.

Mining and forestry are now extensively practised, and bands have been involved in cattle ranching and farming.

North Coast Tribal Council

100 West 1st Avenue
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1A8
Phone: 624-4666
Fax: 627-1602

Hartley Bay	591
Kincolith	1,481
Kitkatla	1,247
Metlakatla	488
Old Masset Village	2,034
Skidegate	958



Languages spoken are Haida, Nisga'a, and Tsimshian.

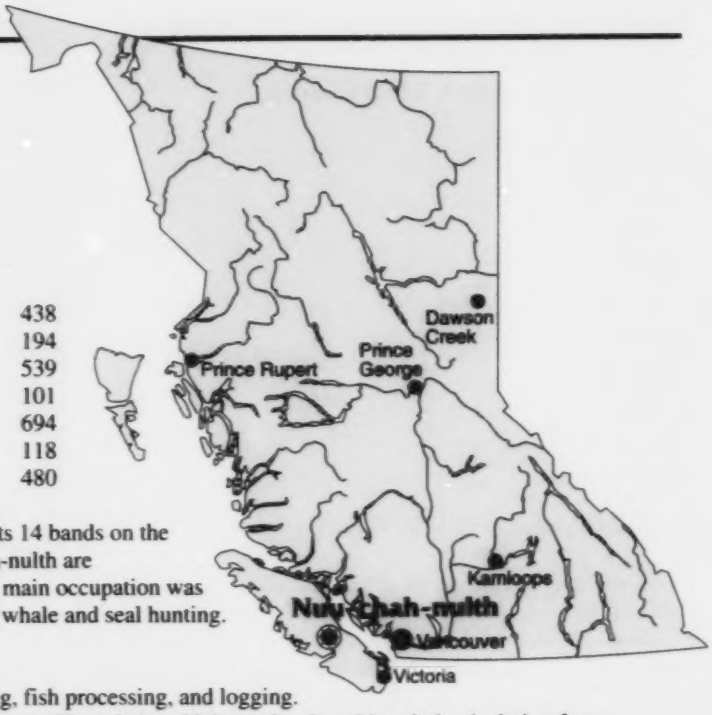
The main occupation is fishing (trolling and gill netting). Some trapping occurs.

The North Coast Tribal Council administers social and economic development, education and other programs for the six member bands.

Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council

Post Office Box 1383
Port Alberni, B.C.
V9Y 7M2
Phone: 724-5757
Fax: 723-0463

Ahousaht	1,311	Ohiaht	438
Ditidaht	379	Opetchesaht	194
Ehattesaht	171	Tla-o-qui-aht	539
Hesquiaht	496	Toquaht	101
Kyuquot	353	Tseshaht	694
Mowachaht	361	Uchucklesaht	118
Nuchatlaht	110	Ucluelet	480



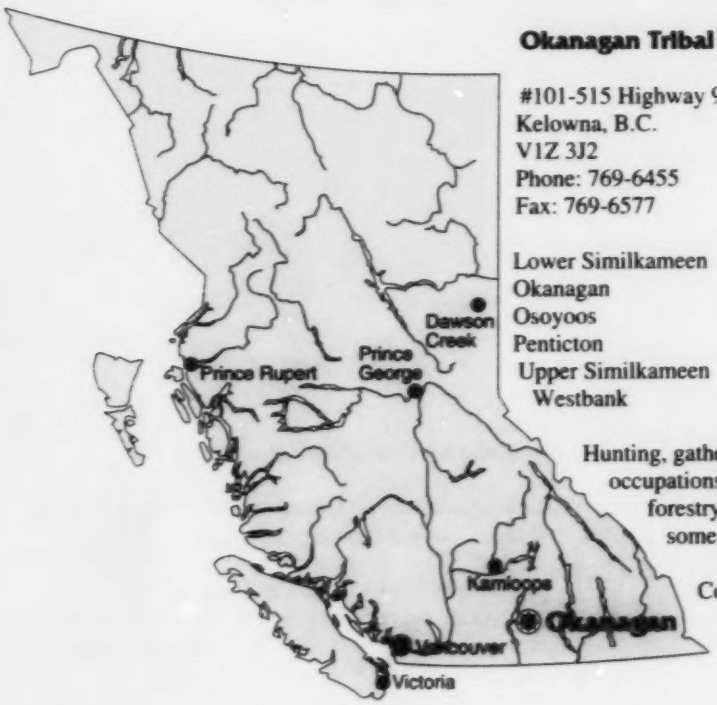
The Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council represents 14 bands on the western half of Vancouver Island. Nuu-chah-nulth are historically known as Nootka Indians. Their main occupation was harvesting sea and river resources, including whale and seal hunting. Land hunting was of secondary importance.

Today the main occupations are troller fishing, fish processing, and logging. Because of dense forests and the water barrier, the Nuu-chah-nulth have developed in relative isolation from other aboriginal groups.

Okanagan Tribal Council

#101-515 Highway 97 South
Kelowna, B.C.
V1Z 3J2
Phone: 769-6455
Fax: 769-6577

Lower Similkameen	299
Okanagan	1,199
Osoyoos	277
Penticton	583
Upper Similkameen	38
Westbank	410



Hunting, gathering, and fishing are the traditional occupations. Band members are currently employed in forestry, ranching and farming, arts and crafts, and some service industries.

Council members speak Okanagan.

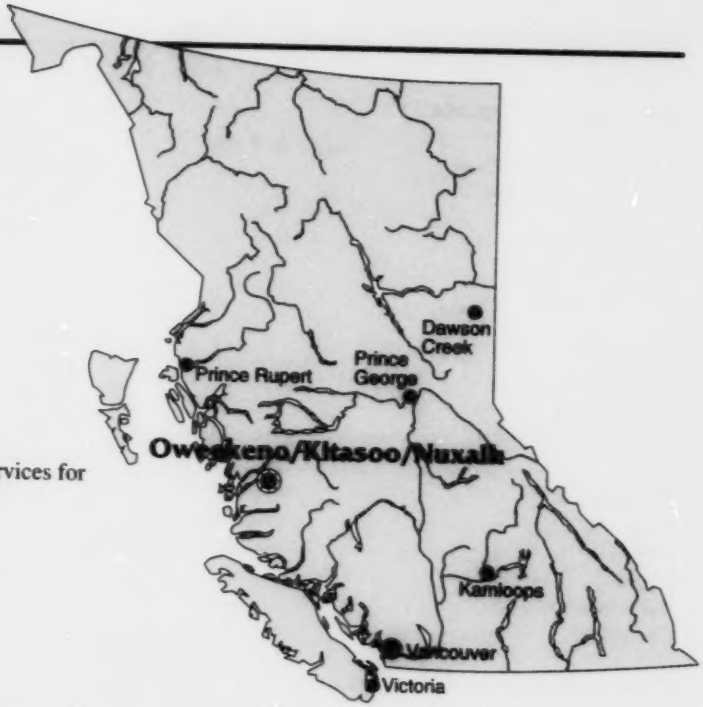
Oweekeno/Kitasoo/Nuxalk Tribal Council

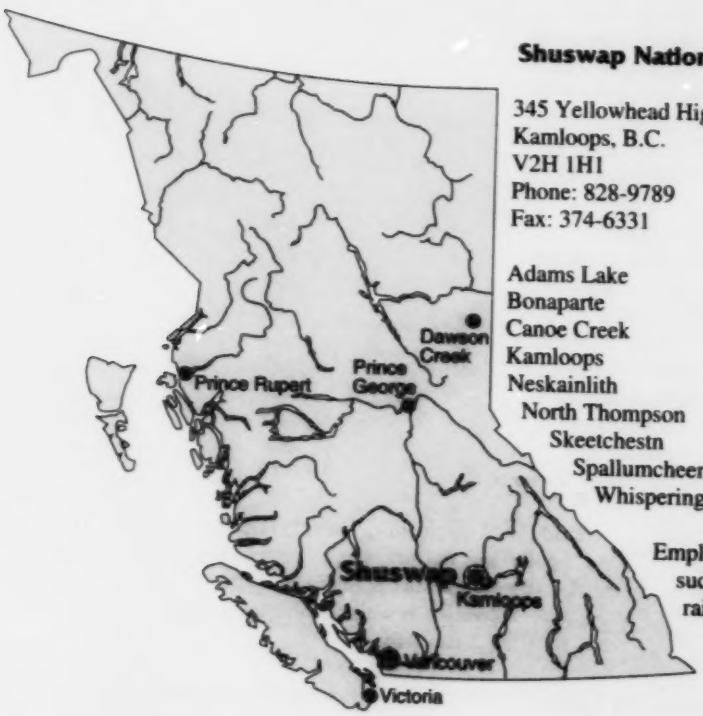
Post Office Box 760
Bella Coola, B.C
VOT 1CO
Phone: 799-5448
Fax: 799-5426

Kitasoo	396
Nuxalk	1,027
Oweekeno	189

The councils provide advisory and support services for member bands.

Primary occupations are fishing and logging.





Shuswap Nation Tribal Council

345 Yellowhead Highway
Kamloops, B.C.
V2H 1H1
Phone: 828-9789
Fax: 374-6331

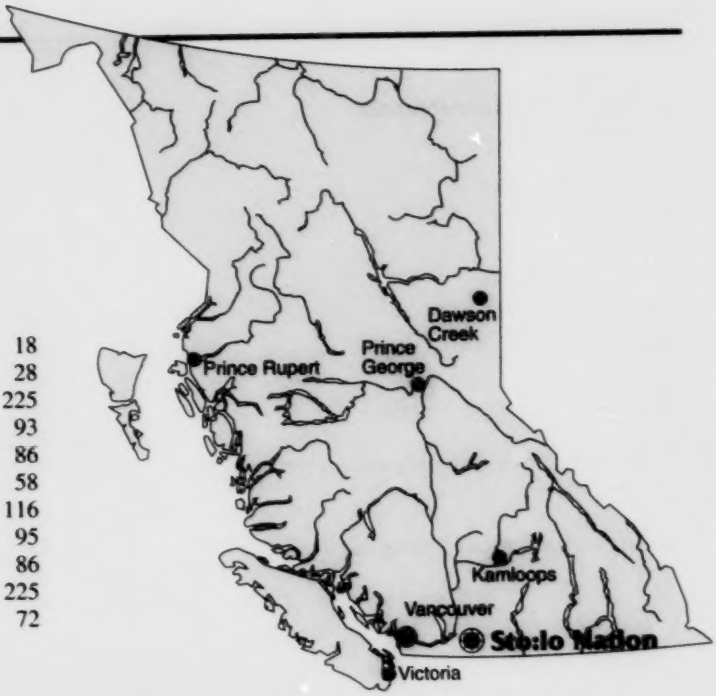
Adams Lake	509
Bonaparte	511
Canoe Creek	419
Kamloops	667
Neskainlith	415
North Thompson	460
Skeetchestn	323
Spallumcheen	508
Whispering Pines	83

Employment ranges from traditional occupations such as hunting and farming to forestry and raising animals.

Sto:lo Nation Canada

#13-7201 Vedder Road
Post Office Box 280
Sardis, B.C.
V2R 1A6
Phone: 858-0662
Fax: 858-7692

Aitchelitz	18
Kwaw Kwaw Apilt	28
Lakahahmen	225
Matsqui	93
Peters	86
Shawahlook	58
Skowkale	116
Skway	95
Squiala	86
Tzeachten	225
Union Bar	72



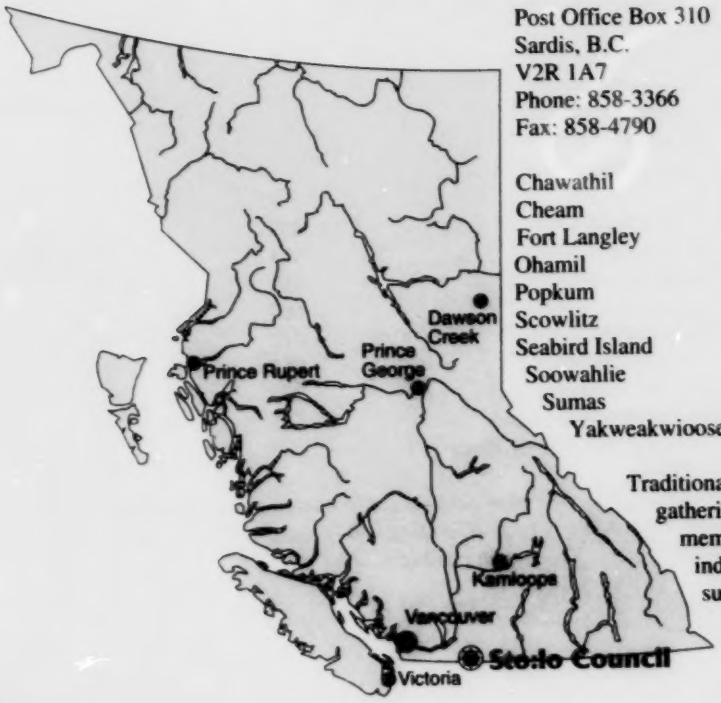
Council members speak Halq'emeylem

The traditional occupation, fishing, remains a major source of employment. Some band members log during the winter months.

Sto:lo Tribal Council

Post Office Box 310
Sardis, B.C.
V2R 1A7
Phone: 858-3366
Fax: 858-4790

Chawathil	264
Cheam	250
Fort Langley	104
Ohamil	31
Popkum	7
Scowlitz	185
Seabird Island	500
Soowahlie	23
Sumas	201
Yakweakwioose	31



Traditional occupations included fishing, hunting, gathering, trading, and canoe building. Today, band members work in the farming and forestry industries as well as some secondary industries such as tourism.

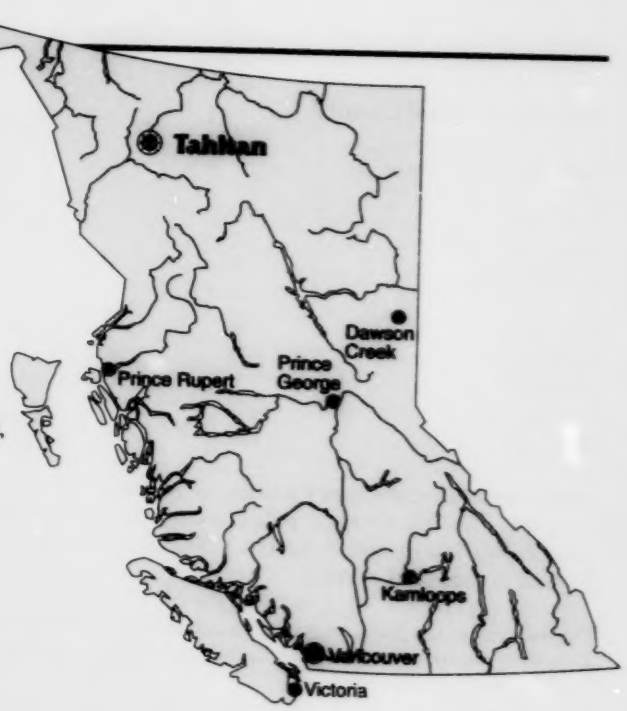
Member bands speak Halq'emeylem.

Tahltan Tribal Council

General Delivery
Dease Lake, B.C.
VOC 1LO
Phone: 771-5151
Fax: 771-5453

Iskut	408
Tahltan	1,083

The Tahltans belong to the Dene, or northern Athapascan people, who were traditionally a nomadic, big game hunting people with far-ranging hunting territories.



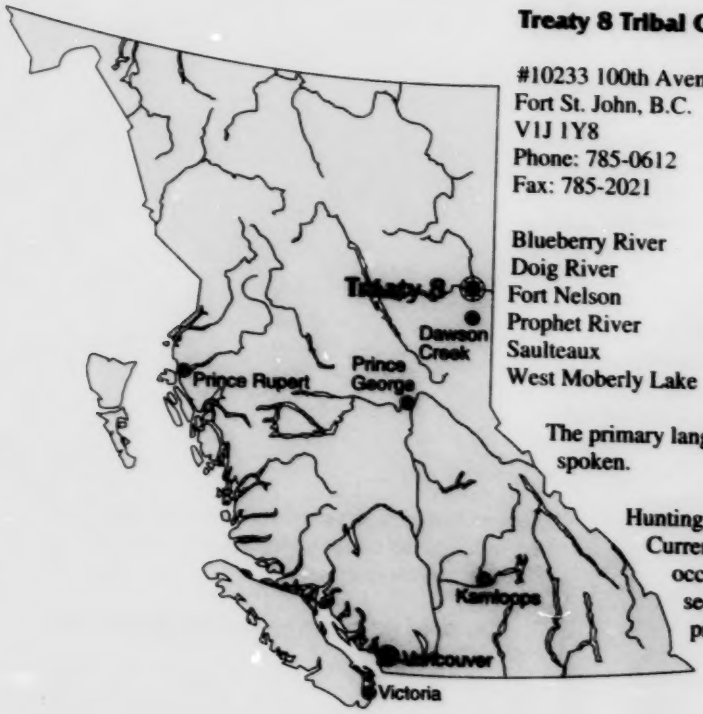
Treaty 8 Tribal Council

#10233 100th Avenue
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 1Y8
Phone: 785-0612
Fax: 785-2021

Blueberry River	211
Doig River	172
Fort Nelson	473
Prophet River	138
Saulteaux	427
West Moberly Lake	82

The primary language is Beaver. Some Cree and Slavey is also spoken.

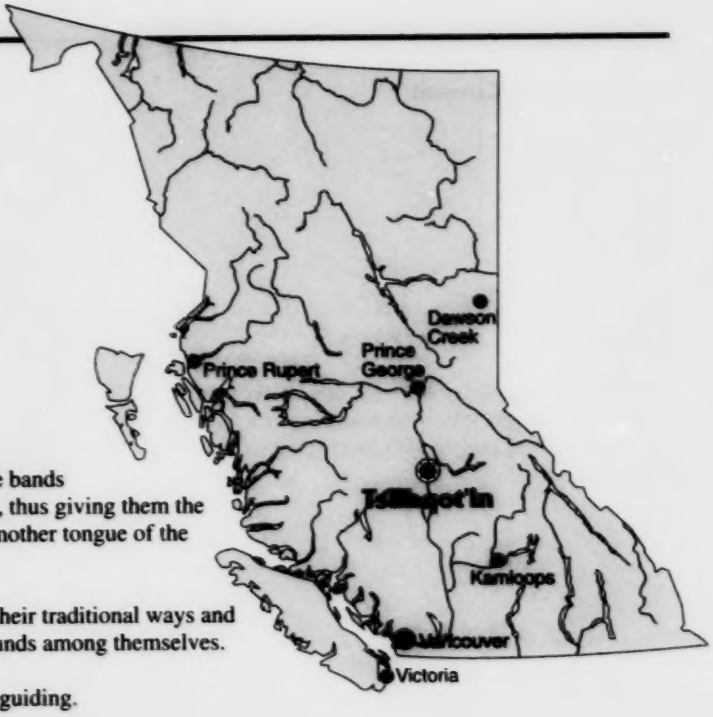
Hunting and trapping were the traditional occupations. Currently, band members are involved in a range of occupations from forestry and guiding to secretarial and social work, arts and crafts production, and retailing.



Tsilhqot'in Tribal Council

#102-383 Oliver Street
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 1M4
Phone: 392-3918
Fax: 398-5798

Alexandria	124
Alexis Creek	478
Anaham	971
Nemaiah Valley	298
Stone	222



The Tsilhqot'in Tribal Council consists of five bands along the Chilco River west of Williams Lake, thus giving them the name Tsilhqot'ins (people of the river). The mother tongue of the Tsilhqot'in people is Chilcotin.

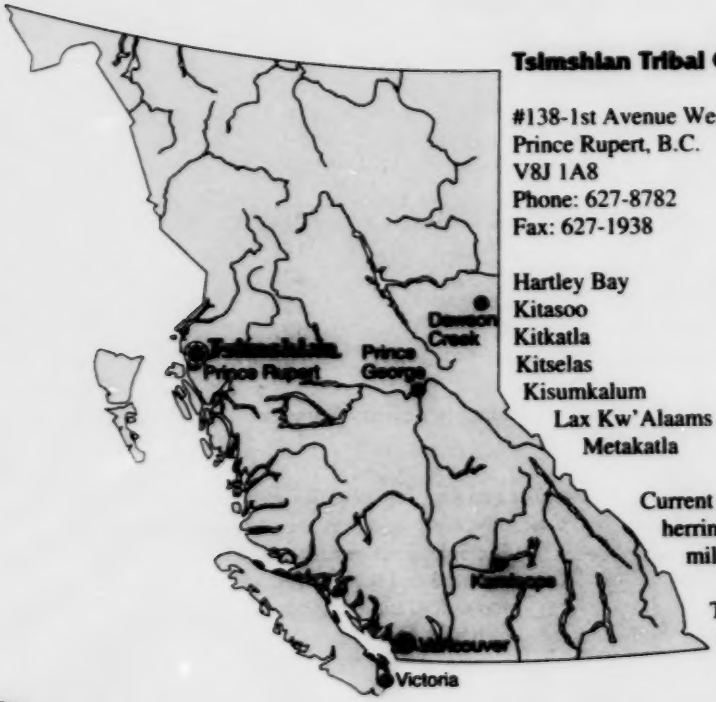
The majority of the Tsilhqot'ins still practise their traditional ways and share their traditional fishing and hunting grounds among themselves.

Today the main occupations are ranching and guiding.

Tsimshian Tribal Council

#138-1st Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1A8
Phone: 627-8782
Fax: 627-1938

Hartley Bay	585
Kitasoo	369
Kitkatla	1,199
Kitselas	243
Kisumkalum	407
Lax Kw'Alaams	2,170
Metakatla	420



Current occupations include fishing (salmon, halibut, herring), logging (some reserves have small saw mills), and carving.

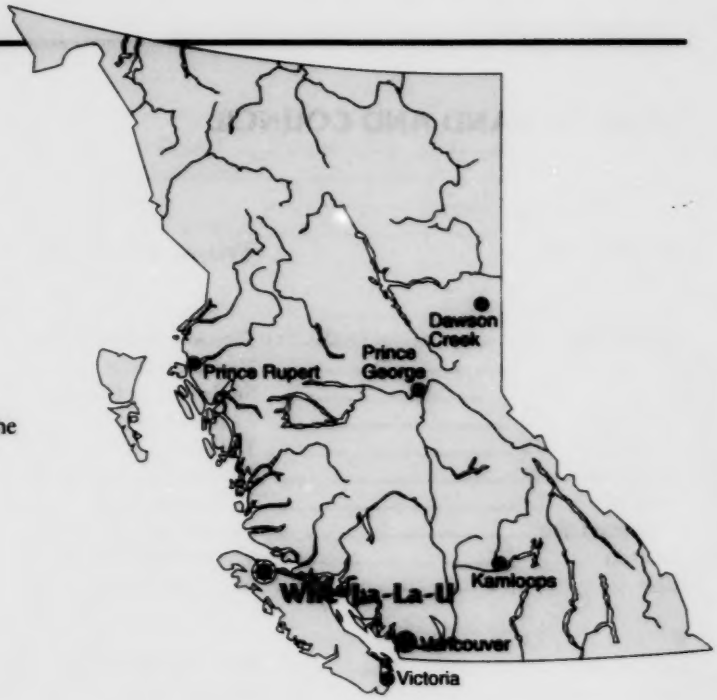
The language spoken by the Tsimshian people is Sm'algyax.

Whe-La-La-U Area Council

Post Office Box 150
Alert Bay, B.C.
V0N 1A0
Phone: 974-5220
Fax: 974-5904

Tanakteuk	147
Tlatlasikwala	29
Tlowitsis-Mumtagila	235

The Whe-La-La-U Council is a member of the Kwakiutl District Council.



Independent Bands

These bands are not members of any tribal councils.

Chehalis Band
Coquitlam Band
Cowichan Band
Fountain Band
Halfway River Band
Heiltsuk Band
Kitamaat Band
Little Shuswap Band
McLeod Lake Band
Mount Currie Band
Musqueam Band
Pacheenaht Band
Qualicum Band
Sechelt Band
Semiahmoo Band
Skwah Band
Sliammon Band
Songhees Band
Tsartlip Band
Yale Band

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Skidegate	Haida Tribal Society	12
Skookumchuk	Coast Mountain	10
Skowkale	Sto:lo Nation Canada	21
Skuppah	Fraser Canyon	11
Skwah	Independent	24
Skway	Sto:lo Nation Canada	21

Sliammon	Independent	24
Soda Creek	Cariboo	8
Songhees	Independent	24
Sooke	First Nations of South Island	11
Soowahlie	Sto:lo	21
Spallumcheen	Shuswap Nation	20
Spuzzum	Fraser Canyon	11
Squamish	Alliance	8
Squiala	Sto:lo Nation Canada	21
Stellaquo	Carrier-Sekani	9
Stone	Ts'ilhqot'in	23
Stony Creek	Carrier-Sekani	9
Stuart Trembleur Lake	(see Tl'azt'en Nation)	
Sumas	Sto:lo	21

T

Tahltan	Tahltan	22
Takla Lake	Carrier-Sekani	9
Taku Tlingit	Dax Ka Nation	10
Tanakteuk	Kwakiutl District Council	14
Teslin	Dax Ka Nation	10
Tla-o-qui-aht	Nuu-chah-nulth	19
Tlatlasikwala	Kwakiutl District Council	14
Tl'azt'en Nation(Stuart Trembleur)	Carrier-Sekani	9
Tlowitsis-Mumtagila	Musgamagw	16
Tobacco Plains	Ktunaxa/Kinbasket	14
Toosey	Carrier Chilcotin	9
Toquaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	19
Tsartlip	Independent	24
Tsawataineuk	Musgamagw	16
Tsawout	First Nations of South Island	11
Tsawwassen	Alliance	8
Tsay Kay Dene	Carrier Sekani	9
Tseshaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	19
Tseycum	First Nations of South Island	11
Tzeachten	Sto:lo Nation Canada	21

U

Uchucklesaht	Nuu-chah-nulth	19
Ucluelet	Nuu-chah-nulth	19
Ulkatcho	Carrier Chilcotin	9
Union Bar	Sto:lo Nation Canada	21
Upper Nicola	Nicola Valley	17
Upper Similkameen	Okanagan	19

W

West Moberly Lake	Treaty 8	22
Westbank	Okanagan	19
Whispering Pines	Shuswap Nation	20
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane)	Cariboo	8

Y

Yakweakwioose	Sto:lo	21
Yale	Independent	24